

# YSU GRIMs淺積雲參數法之評估

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中央氣象局氣象資訊中心

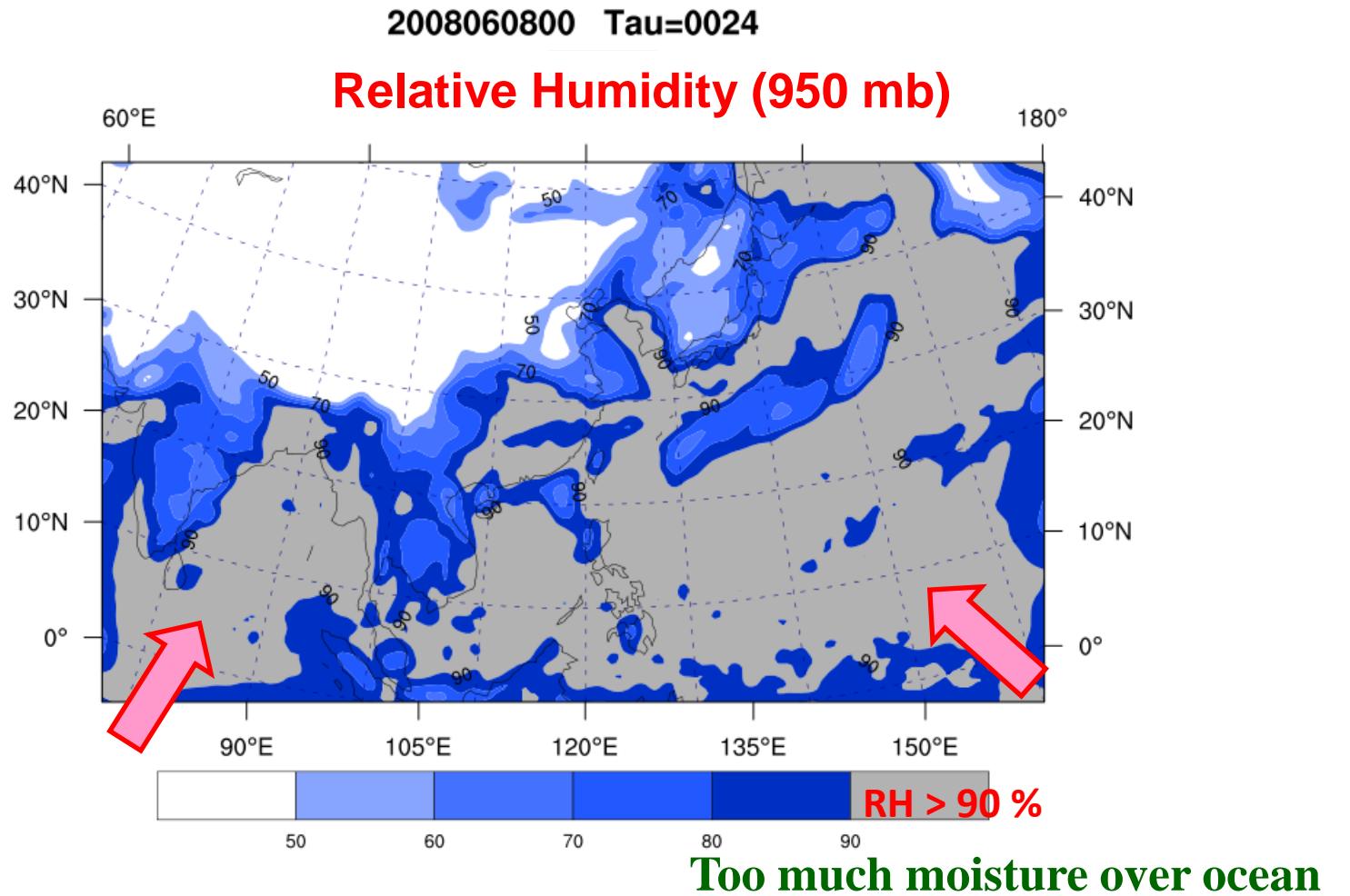
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# OUTLINE

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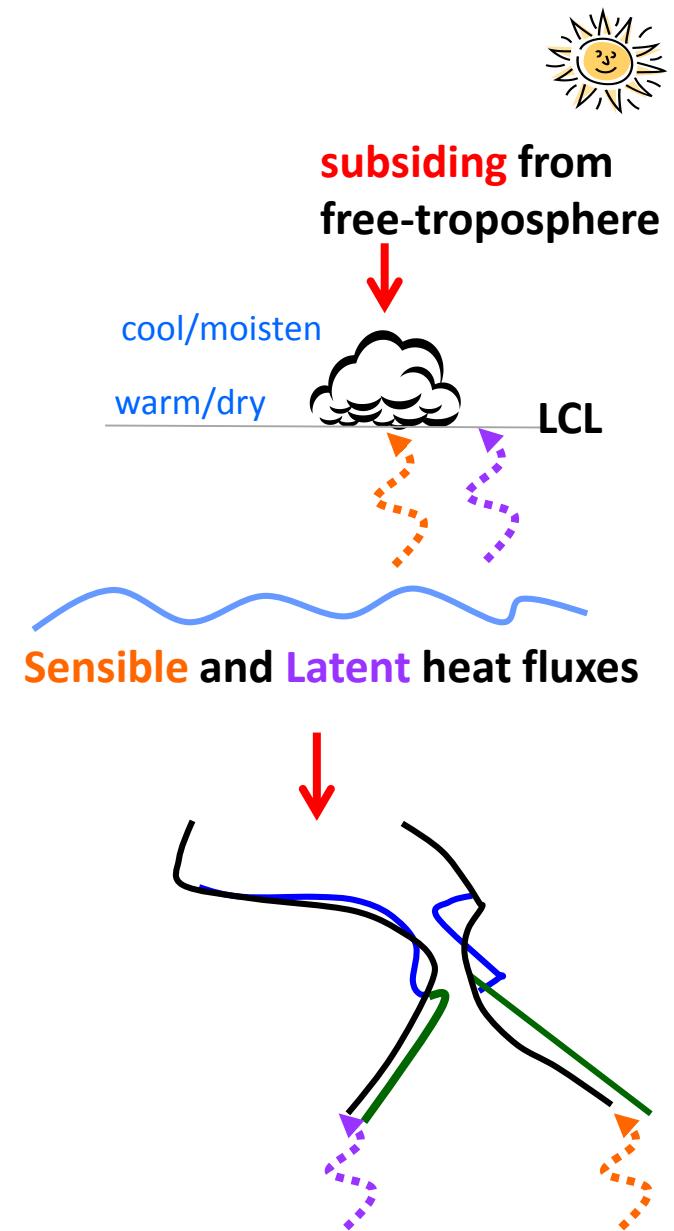
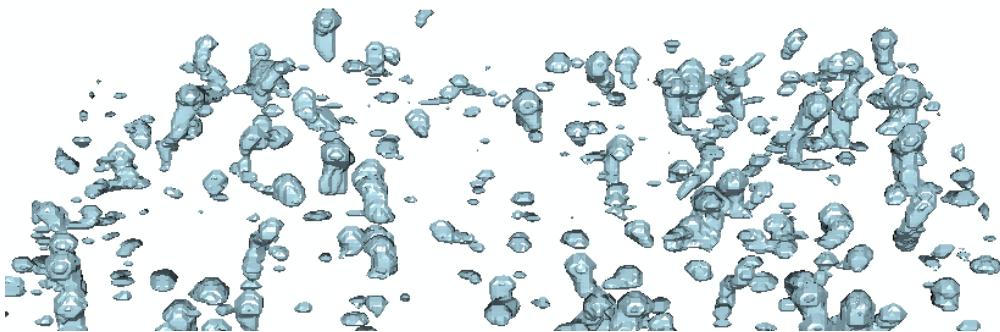
- Motivation
- Introduction to the Shallow Convection
- Result

# Motivation

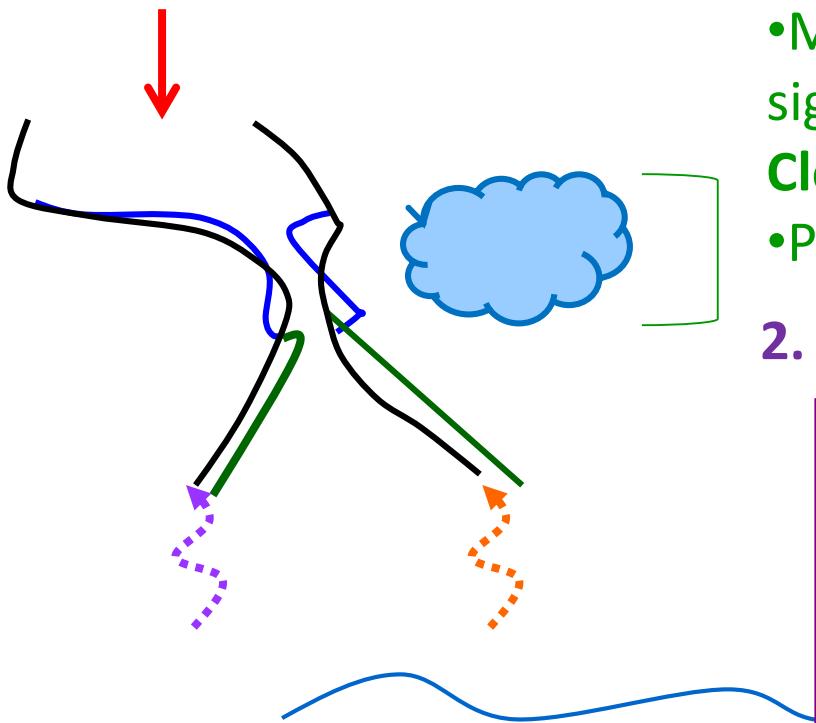


# 評估淺積雲參數化方法

- －是否能改善海洋邊界層的發展
- －是否能降低低層雲過多的現象



# YSU GRIMs淺積雲參數法



1.

**Cloud top:**

- Minimum moist static energy(below sigma .lt. 0.6)

**Cloud bottom:**

- PBL(check the parcel buoyancy)

2. Eddy diffusivity approach

$$\frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \bar{\rho} K \left( \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial z} + \Gamma \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{q}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \bar{\rho} K \frac{\partial \bar{q}}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$K = RH \times 1.47w \times \delta \times \left( 1 - \left( \frac{z}{h} \right)^3 \right)$$

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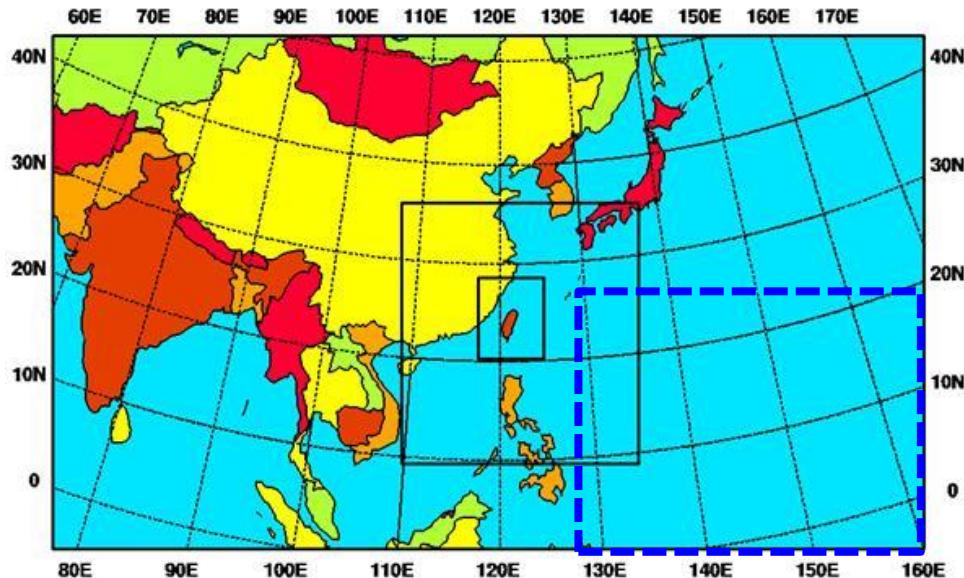
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## Experiment and Conclusion :

- Model setting
  - **CTL VS. SHCU** (YSU Grims shallow scheme)
    - Date: 2008060800 @ fcst =24
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# Model setting

Domain of CWB WRF

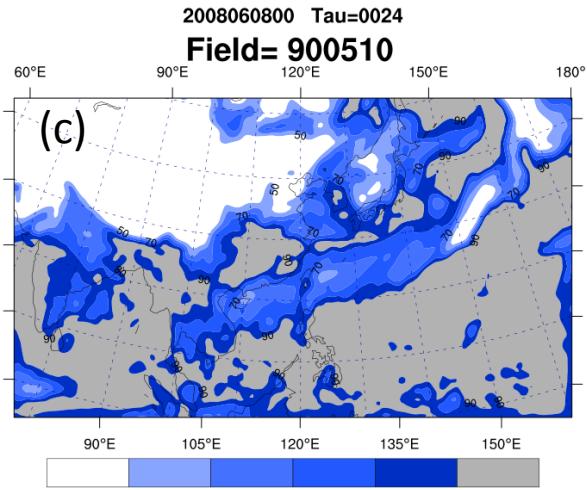
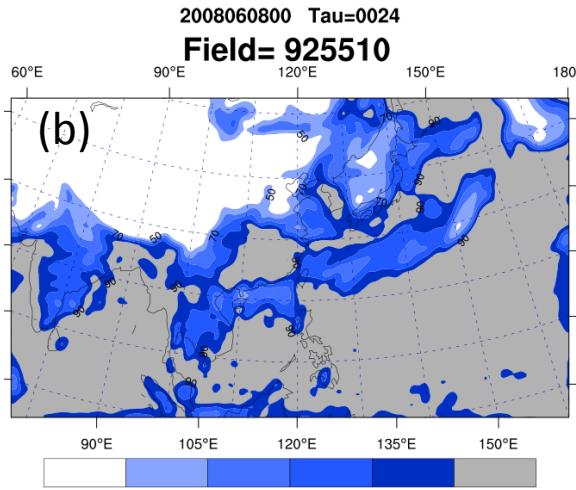
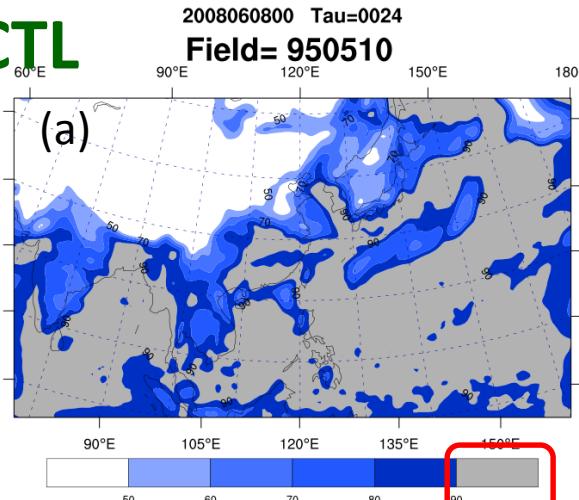


<b>mp_physics</b>	Goddard 5-class scheme
<b>bl_pbl_physics</b>	Yonsei University scheme
<b>ra_lw_physics</b>	RRTM scheme
<b>ra_sw_physics</b>	Goddard shortwave
<b>sf_sfclay_physics</b>	Monin-Obukhov scheme
<b>sf_surface_physics</b>	NOAH

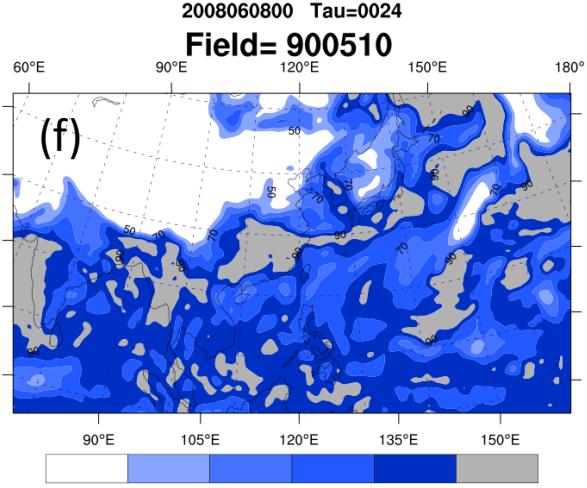
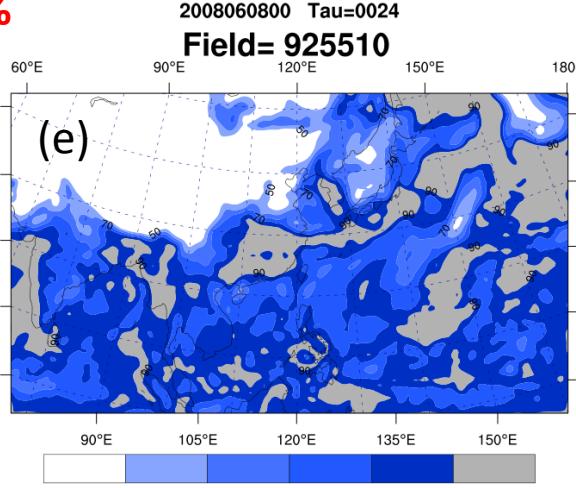
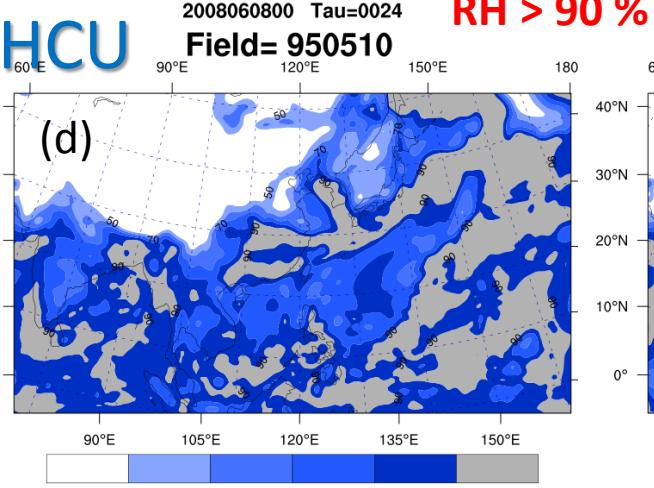
模式邊界條件	模式解析度	X方向格點數	Y方向格點數	垂直層數
NCEP GFS預報場	45 KM	222	128	45層

# Low Level Relative Humidity

**CTL**



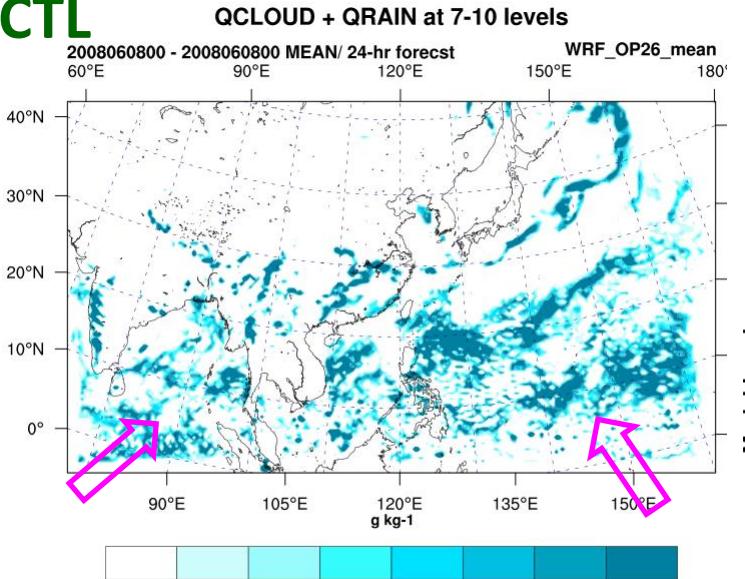
**SHCU**



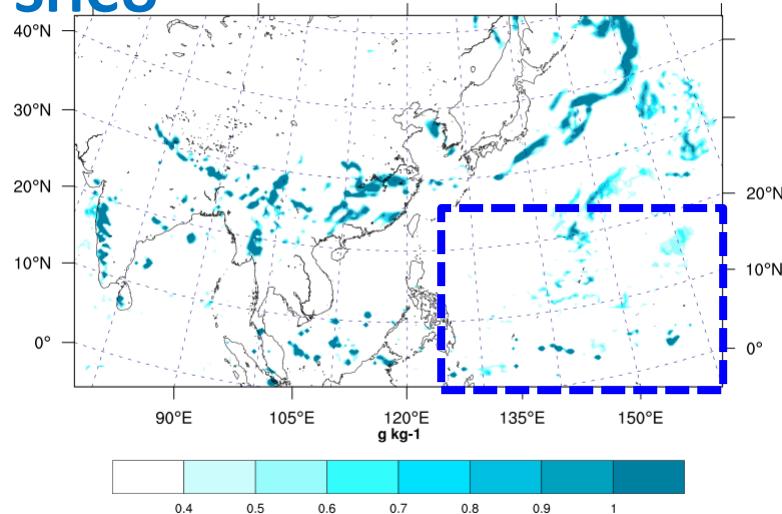
# Influence on Low-Level Cloud at hour 24

eta levels= 0.97 ~ 0.89

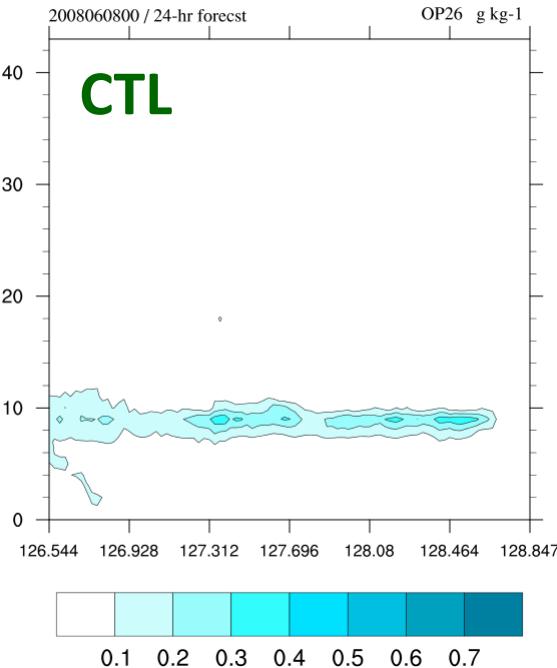
CTL



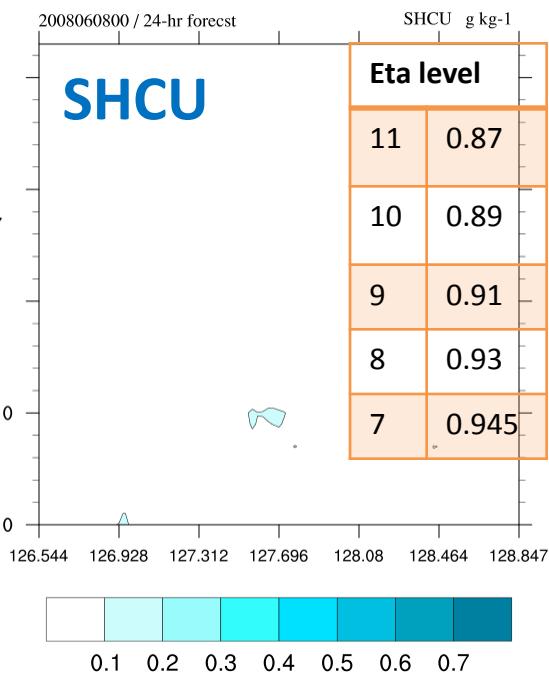
SHCU



MEAN QCLOUD+QRAIN over Ocean



MEAN QCLOUD+QRAIN over Ocean



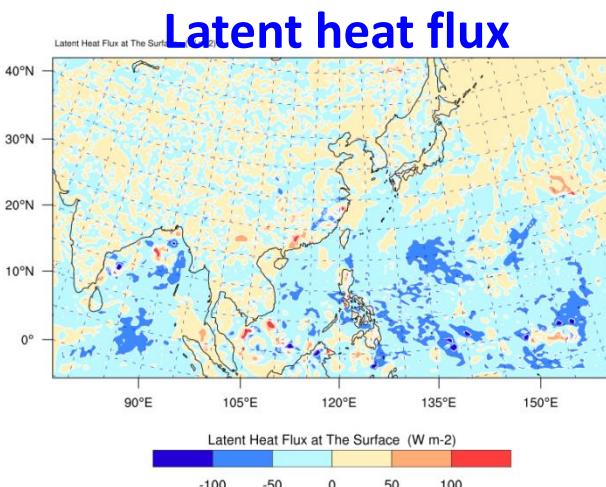
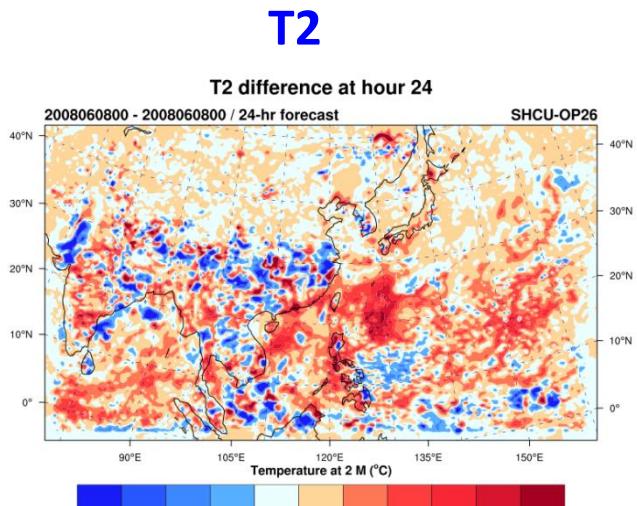
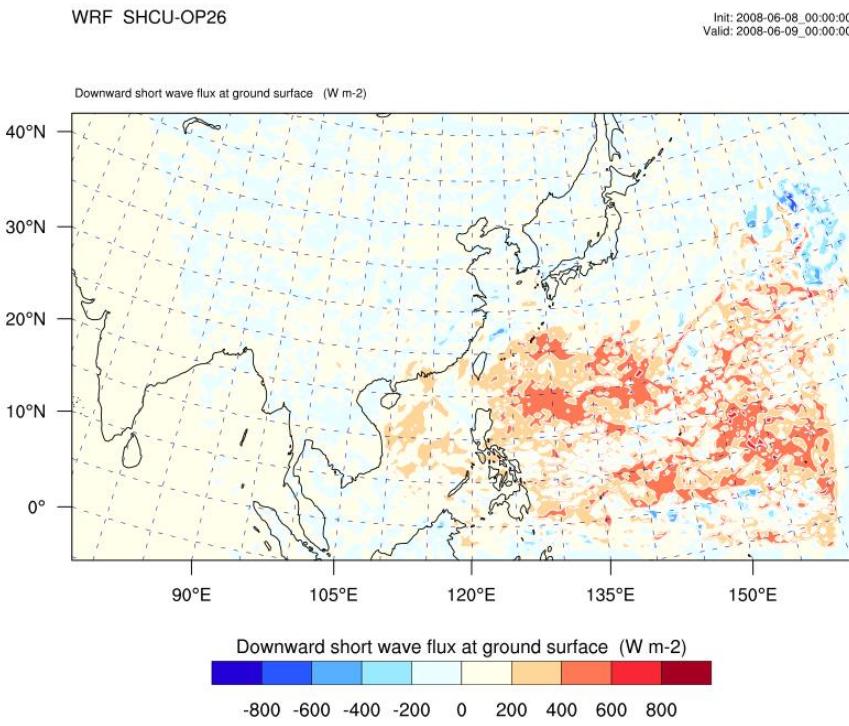
# Change in Shortwave Radiation / Temperature at 2M /Latent Heat Flux

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## difference at hour 24

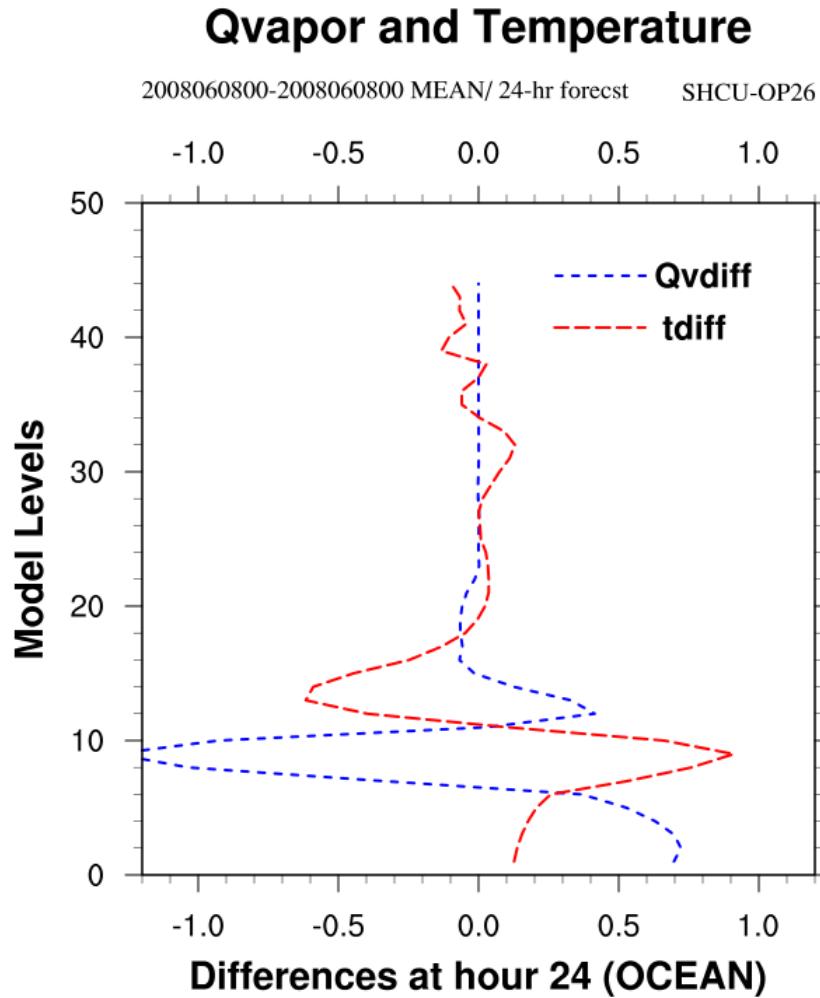
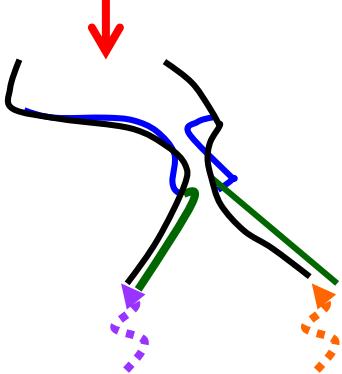
SHCU – CTL

SWDOWN



# Temperature and Qv Change

## difference at hour 24

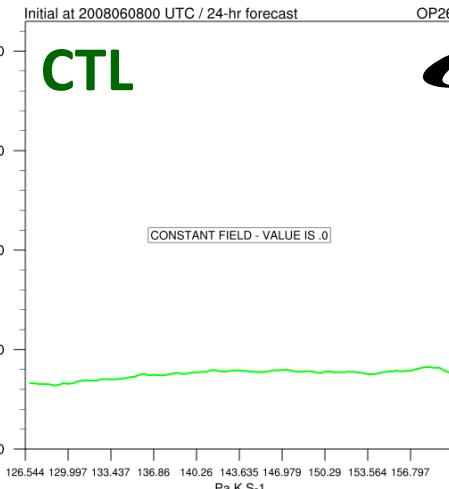


# Budget analysis from the model physical process

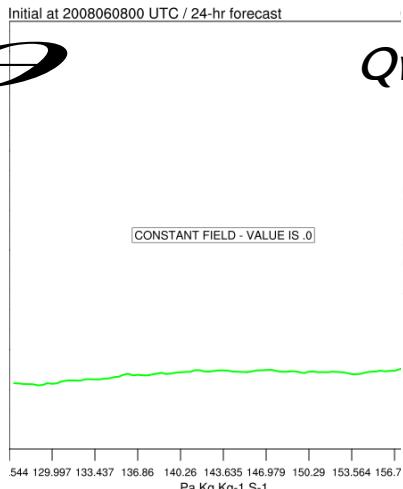
## Shallow Cumulus

## Cumulus scheme

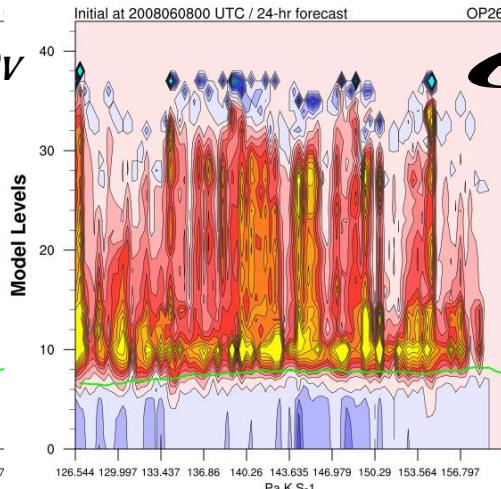
RTHSHTEN Meridional mean



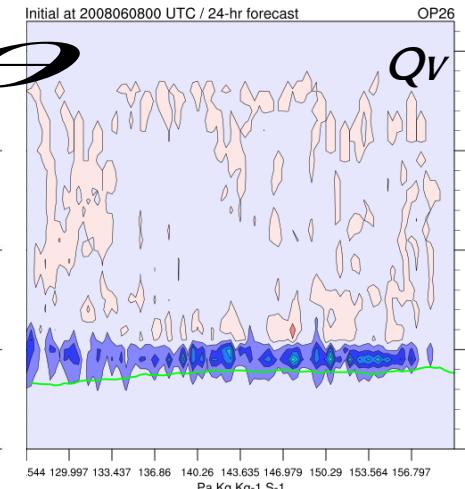
RQVSHTEN Meridional mean



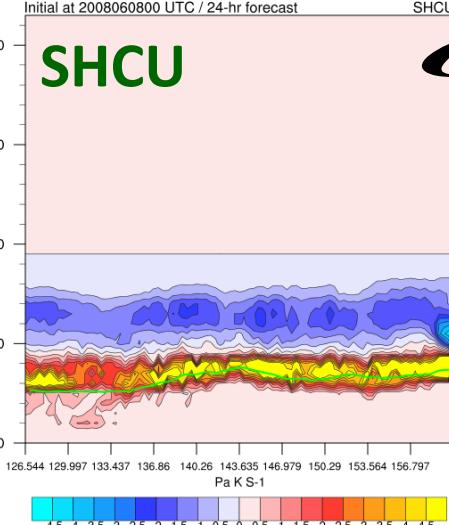
RTHCUTEN Meridional mean



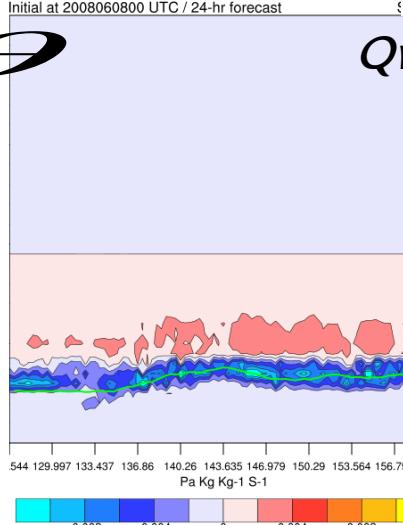
RQVCUTEN Meridional mean



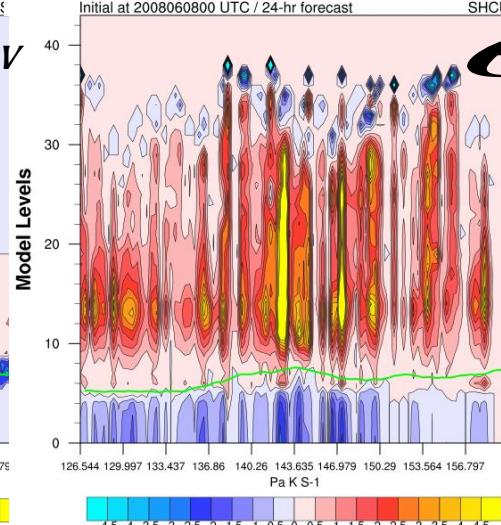
RTHSHTEN Meridional mean



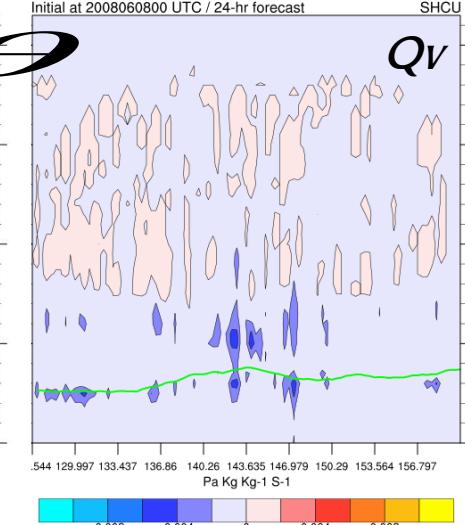
RQVSHTEN Meridional mean



RTHCUTEN Meridional mean



RQVCUTEN Meridional mean

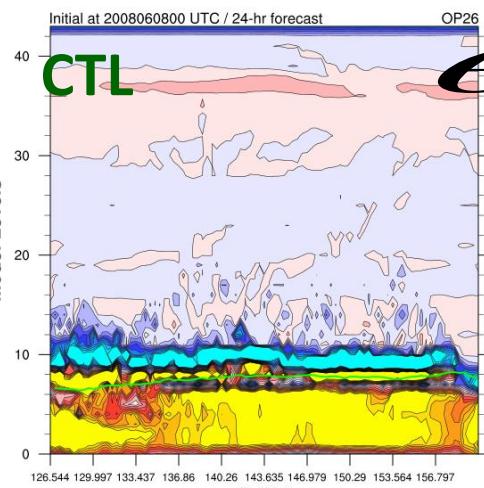


# Budget analysis from the model physical process

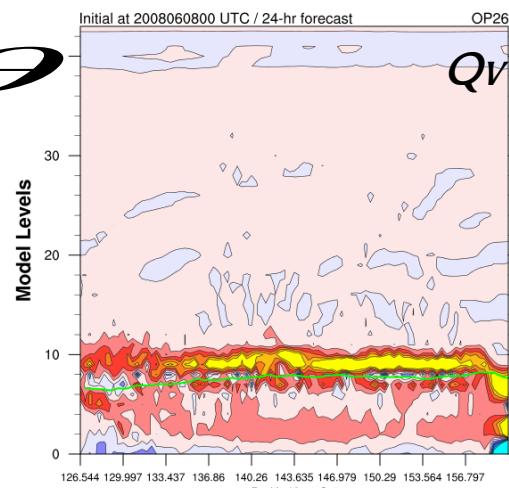
## PBL Parameterization

## Radiation Parameterization

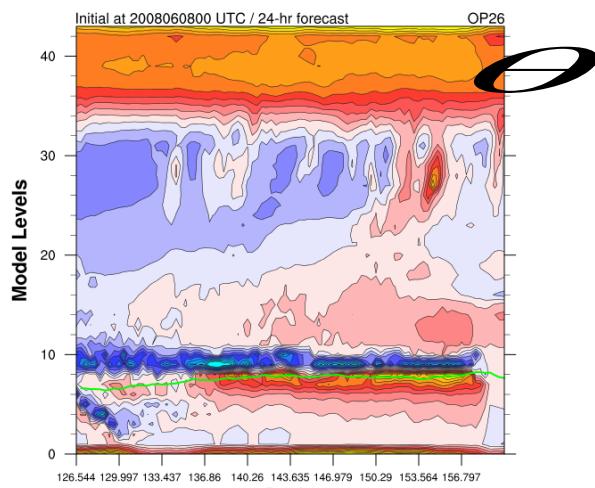
**RTHBLTEN Meridional mean**



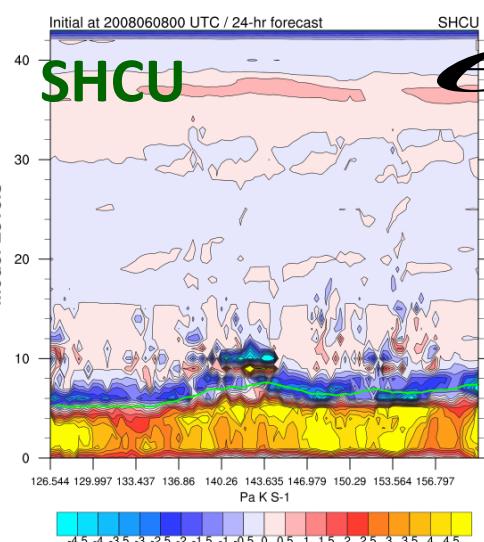
**RQVBLTEN Meridional mean**



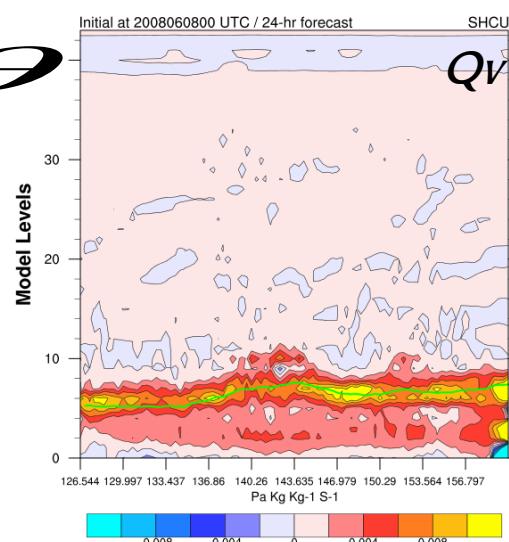
**RTHRATEN Meridional mean**



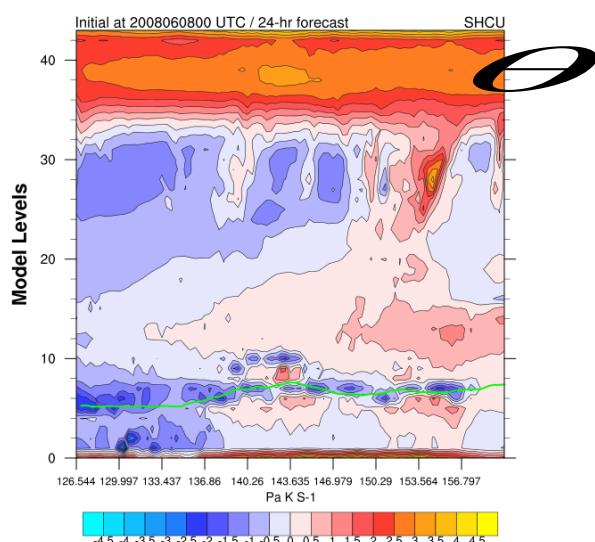
**RTHBLTEN Meridional mean**



**RQVBLTEN Meridional mean**

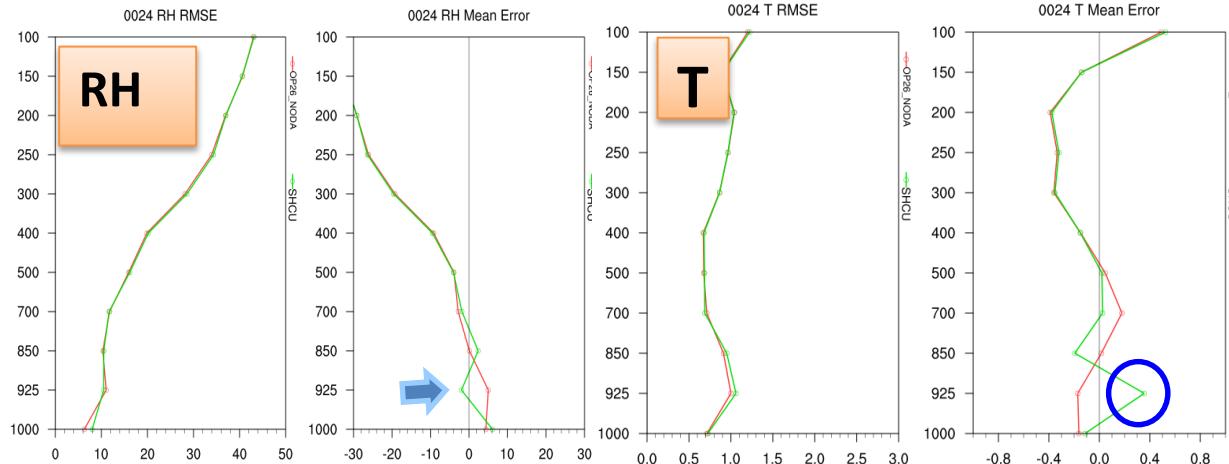


**RTHRATEN Meridional mean**



# Conclusion

- YSU Grims 淺積雲參數化方法可以有效改善海洋邊界層層狀薄雲覆蓋現象



- 15日模式預報校驗結果發現邊界層溫度偏差變大  
=> 調整淺積雲參數法中eddy diffusivity coefficient (K)

*END*